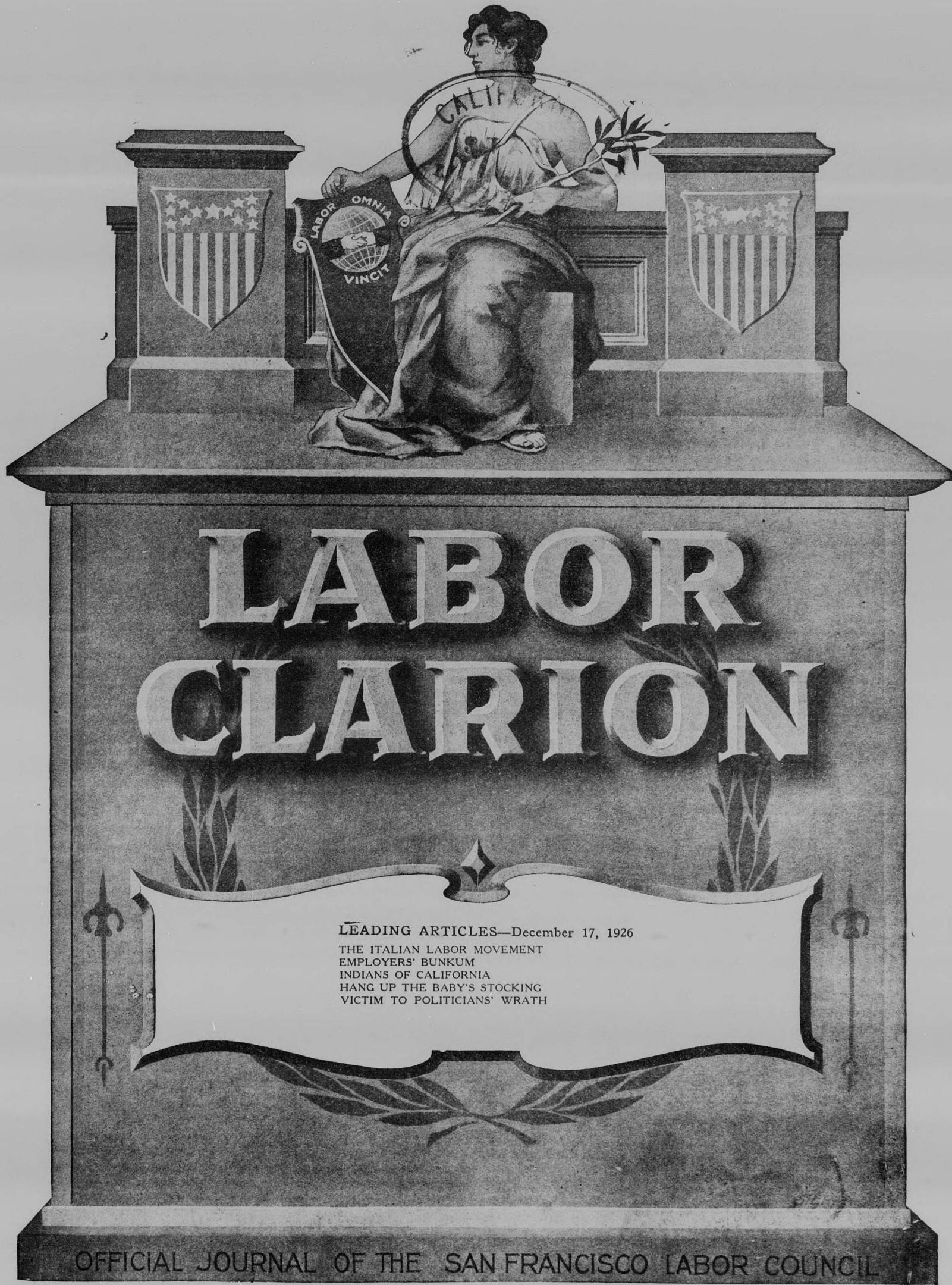


CALIFORNIA



## The Spirit of Christmas

IT takes more than merchandise to make a store a Christmas store—it takes a finer understanding of the spirit behind the purchase of the gift to cause a business institution to reflect the true spirit of the season.

The Emporium has become imbued with that understanding and as a result radiates a feeling of friendship and good-will not ordinarily expected of a mercantile establishment. Expressive of this spirit is the cheery atmosphere of the expansive first floor, where brightly lighted Christmas trees and impressive decorations transform the dome and center aisle into a veritable Fairyland. Especially lovely is this sight between 5:30 and 6 p. m., when gathering darkness emphasizes its brilliancy.

*The Emporium*

SAN FRANCISCO

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October. 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays. 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m. 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 292—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boymakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.

Chausseurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.

Dredgers No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garnet Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garnet Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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Pay	Pay
<b>\$9.85</b>	<b>\$9.85</b>
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Home installation within our delivery radius included in purchase price.

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**RADIO SALES DIVISION**  
Sacramento      SAN FRANCISCO      San Jose

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 305 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 265 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

No. 46

## The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

### III. ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE GREAT WAR.

By A. J. Muste,  
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

If you will look at the map, you will see that Italy is a long strip of land reaching out from the mainland of Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. You might imagine it as a pendulum of a clock that might by some great force be set to swinging back and forth in the sea. If you saw it that way, you would have a pretty good picture of the state of uncertainty that the Italian mind found itself in at the opening of the Great War.

For some time before the war, Italy had been part of the Triple Alliance of which Germany and Austria-Hungary were the other members. It was expected that Italy would join her allies in the fight. She was not so sure, however, as to which side her bread was buttered on. She had gained something from her alliance with Germany and a good deal of German capital was invested in Italy. She was, however, also dependent for such things as coal and iron upon England. Furthermore, England and France between them controlled the Mediterranean Sea, and if Italy had gone into the war on the side of the Central Powers, the French and British navies might have worked sad havoc with the smaller Italian navy and with the ports of Naples, Rome, Genoa and Venice.

It was not altogether clear just where Italy's interests lay, and accordingly she bargained for about ten months with the representatives of the Central Powers and the Allies, making them outbid each other for her support, and trying meanwhile to decide which of them was likely to come out victor. She finally decided to bet on the Allies, and the Allies concluded a secret treaty with her in which, among other things, they promised her nice slices of territory in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans as her share of the loot when the fracas should be over. Keep that secret treaty in mind. It was later one of the thorns in Woodrow Wilson's flesh and had quite a bearing on post-war developments in the Italian labor movement.

#### Politicians Bargained.

On May 24, 1915, Italy finally entered the war on the side of the Allies. We heard a good deal subsequently about how shameful it had been for Italy to keep neutral so long when the war for democracy, the war to end war, was on, and how the mass of the Italian people smarted under the humiliation, and at last breathed a great sigh of relief when war was declared, and they, too, could play an honorable part in the mighty drama. There is no doubt that Italy's politicians bargained "shamefully" to get all they could out of the war, but in the mess of secret treaties, intrigues and alliances that was brought to light after the war, is there any indication that they acted otherwise than politicians of other countries? It is also true that when the propaganda factories had finally gotten well under way, tens of thousands of Italian workers and peasants marched with apparent glee into the fight. Life is so drab an affair for the multitudes that every so often they choose war as the more exciting alternative.

But the fact is that some of the finest and strongest elements in Italy bitterly fought against

her entrance into the war. This was true of her cleverest politician, Giolitti. It was true of the Catholics of Italy; it was bad enough to have two great Catholic powers such as France and Austria fighting each other, without having the very homeland of the Papacy itself involved. Furthermore, the organized workers of Italy were solidly and earnestly opposed to the war. It came eventually to Italy as to other countries not because the people willed, but in spite of their will.

The labor and socialist movement in Italy never really reconciled itself to the war as did the movement in some other countries. From the beginning the Socialist Party and the trade unions took the positions that they would not give any definite or positive support to the government in the prosecution of the war. At first this was coupled with a proviso that the sabotage of the government should be carried on, so that the slogan of the movement was, "No support, but no sabotage." Obviously, however, this is a distinction difficult to maintain. At what point does failure to support a government in a crisis become equivalent to sabotaging its activities and weakening its effectiveness?

#### Discontent Sweeps Land.

As the war progressed, as the casualties multiplied, as taxation increased and the standard of living was lowered, discontent gained hold upon the people. Italian Socialists met in Switzerland with Socialists from Russia and some of the neutral countries of Europe. Many of them became convinced that the war must be taken advantage of for the overthrow of the capitalist system which they regarded as responsible for the war and all its horrors. Agitation increased both in the army and among the people at home.

During 1916 a great wave of revulsion against the war swept the Italian army and after a slight defeat inflicted upon them by Austria, they began by the hundreds to lay down their arms and march homeward, much as the Russians did in 1917. The Italian authorities with the aid of the Allies made gigantic efforts to whip the army back into shape, and they succeeded in accomplishing in Italy what they failed to accomplish with Kerensky's help in Russia in the following year.

Thus Italy remained in the war till the end. She marched as one of the victorious allied powers. Her politicians depended upon the loot to be gained from the war to allay the discontent in the heart of the people, a discontent with the whole system that had brought the suffering of the war upon them, so deep that the Italian socialist and labor movement for all that it had consistently refused to support the war, was tremendously popular throughout the country at its close.

(Note: The next section will deal with the developments in the Italian socialist and labor movements immediately after the war.)

#### BUT THEY LURK THERE, ANYWAY.

President Coolidge's annual message to the lame duck Congress does not call for a ship subsidy, although it discusses ships and other things. But let there be no complacent acceptance of the message as an indication that the subsidy hunters have quit. The subsidy hunters are very busy and as hitherto they know that their one formidable foe is the trade union movement. When the subsidy hunters consider the moment opportune they will launch their fight and it will be an evil day if the foes of subsidy go to sleep at the switch.

#### COTTON "OVER-PRODUCTION."

Just now there is a cry throughout the South that the cotton farmers have produced too much cotton. The ills of the underpaid farmer, broke and in debt, some of them hopelessly, are all attributed to too great an output of a commodity needed all over the world. Somehow there is an old, familiar ring about this reiteration of over-production. Isn't there just a possibility that there is some under-consumption of the product? Can there be too much clothing, cotton or woolen in the world when in some sections and in some countries more than half the people are poorly and inadequately clad to meet the rigors of the season? Is there ever too much food when in any place in the world there are hungry men and women and children? Is there over-production of necessities of life when multitudes are in dire need of them? There is not too much cotton. If it were all picked and all spun into cloth and all distributed there would still be need for more and still more cotton. There was a large crop of cotton raised this year. It should be the cause of general rejoicing. Instead it is made the pretext to run the price down and get it out of the hands of the farmer at a price far below that of cost production. There is talk of stabilizing cotton. Stabilize it where? At 10 or 12 cents? It costs nearly twice that to raise it. Money lenders would like it at that figure. They hope to sell at twice that amount as soon as the farmer shall have relinquished his claim to the last bale. Soon the farmer will be no longer interested in this big crop. He will have sold the remaining bale, taken his losses as he could, staggered along toward the end of his career as an independent producer. Then the speculator will begin the movement that will push prices up to a point of great profit. What happens to cotton after it leaves his hands can only be of abstract interest to the farmer. Speculators may juggle and figures may run high. He can but look on and regale himself with sad regrets and prepare his ground for another year of labor and grinding toil for himself and his family and the final disappointment and loss. Farmers are like others who toil. They learn their lesson slowly and painfully, but it will sink deep once they learn it.

#### WHEN MAGNATES INSURE WORKERS.

General Motors insures "its" workmen. In return it exacts certain conditions. Free workers insure themselves and make their own conditions. Americans might be as prosperous as they are if there had been no Boston Tea Party, but they wouldn't be as happy. The material thing is not always the big thing. Sometimes it is a very small thing, indeed.

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Popular  
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Strictly  
Union  
Conditions

**BY THE WAY.**

Commenting on American workers' prosperity, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis declared the other day that the "prosperity of America today is one in which the American workers fully share."

That is a pretty sweeping statement and one that would be hard to prove. Lots of American workers are prosperous but that doesn't mean that all American workers are prosperous, as Secretary Davis intimates. As a matter of fact, many workers are not prosperous. Workers in the textile trades have been suffering from unemployment and low wages for a long time. Soft coal miners, many of them, have been idle until a recent foreign demand for bituminous coal reopened numerous mines. Farmers in many sections haven't seen any prosperity for years.

Secretary Davis, himself, contradicted the statement quoted in the foregoing by saying in the course of the same "prosperity" interview that "national prosperity is sound only when all the inhabitants share in it. I should say that a nation is not truly prosperous unless everyone has some degree of surplus, or wealth, over and above requirements for actual existence."

Measured by Secretary Davis' own words, American prosperity is not sound, since many persons have no surpluses above actual requirements.

There is a high degree of prosperity in America, it is true, but there is no use in trying to pretend that the whole population is prosperous. It is not and no amount of glowing "prosperity" talk by politicians or others will make it so.

\* \* \*

"Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" used to be a common "poser" put to Socialist orators and stump speakers. The Socialist usually promptly answered, "Machines will do the dirty work under Socialism."

It is highly probable machines will do the "dirty work" under Socialism or any other new system of industry that may come to pass, just as machines are doing much of the "dirty work" under the present system. Machines, however, are not doing all they can in this direction, a fact that has just been brought out in a report presented to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The report, made by Harold V. Coes, declares that the cost of industry of handling materials can be cut a billion dollars a year and a million workers relieved of "back-breaking" labor by the wider use of machinery for handling materials.

"Industry is annually spending millions of dollars in payroll for work that could be better, more efficiently, and less expensively done by materials-handling equipment," says the report.

Apparently American industry is not nearly as efficient as it likes to believe it is. To permit a million workers to do exhausting, "dirty work" that could be better and more cheaply done by machinery is hardly efficiency. Here is an evil for the "best minds" of industry to study and remedy without unnecessary delay.

President Coolidge, in his annual message,

urges Congress to consider higher pay for Federal judges.

\* \* \*

The President seems far more concerned over more pay for members of the highly paid Federal judiciary than he does over more pay for common, ordinary Federal employees. He says nothing about increasing the wages of Federal workers, who number many thousands.

The President, in another part of his message, remarks that "the Federal government should continue to set a good example for all other employees."

This sounds good but to really set a good example the Federal government should raise the wages of the rank and file of its poorly paid employees. Their need of higher wages is far more urgent than the need of the Federal judiciary for the same thing.

\* \* \*

In gang wars in Chicago and elsewhere gangsters have been armed with machine guns. These guns are but little heavier than army rifles.

Gangs operate against each other and peace officers admit their powerlessness. Of course, part of their powerlessness is in their admission, and part is in a public acceptance of gangsterism as a permanent and normal feature of community life.

Gangs can and will be rooted out in time. But meanwhile, how come that gangs can get such arms freely and then use them freely? There must be no revoking of the constitutional rights to bear arms, but there must be an end of gangsterism. The attention of Mr. Volstead, among others, is invited to this serious problem.

**TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, December 1, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by President Matherson. Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. DeSepte rendered his report of his work for the last two weeks. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Look for and demand the clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month. Cigarmakers reported that business is good. Look for and demand the label on cigars.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same to be ordered paid.

Moved, seconded and carried that the League extend Mr. L. M. Finnegan of the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company a rising vote of thanks for his co-operation with the League.

Dues, \$70.32; disbursements, \$153.87.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 8:45 P. M. to meet again on Wednesday evening, December 15, 1926.

The Auxiliary whist party was a huge success and they hope to hold more of them in the near future.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

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VALLEJO

**MERELY EMERGENCY LAYOFF.**

By Joseph A. Wise,  
Staff Correspondent,  
*International Labor News Service.*

Henry Ford finally has been forced to admit the accuracy of a story sent out by International Labor News Service to the effect that his widely heralded five-day work week was merely a lay-off of one day a week to meet an emergency caused by a falling off in business.

Ford denied the truthfulness of the International Labor News Service story, which was printed in the labor press throughout America, but the following two daily press dispatches corroborate the International Labor News Service story up to the hilt:

*"Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—A.P.—A temporary shutdown of many departments of the Ford Motor Company plants here became effective today. Officials of the company made no statement as to the probable length of the layoff, which affects several thousand workers. The company customarily shuts down in December for inventory, it was pointed out."*

*"New York, Dec. 1.—Wall Street today scented confirmation of the rumor that an unprecedented trade war looms between Henry Ford and General Motors.*

*"For several days report has said Ford intends to produce a middle-priced car somewhere between his Ford and the Lincoln.*

*"Observers today looked on the closing of two of Ford's most important plants, Highland Park and River Rouge, as the first step. It was intimated new machinery soon would move into the plants to produce a middle-price six-cylinder car."*

International Labor News Service "scooped" the press of the entire country on this matter, and the way it was done was as simple as rolling off a log.

**Investigation Revealed Truth.**

An International Labor News Service reporter familiar with the ropes in Detroit left the American Federation of Labor convention one afternoon and put in about three hours quietly investigating the sensational story sent out by the Ford publicity men in reference to the Ford five-day work week. They daily press had fallen hard for the story and had played it up in a sensational manner, as though it were one of the wonders of the world.

The information obtained by the labor press reporter was to the effect that the Ford five-day work week was not a new departure, but that it had been put into force many months ago and was merely in the nature of a lay-off. Rival firms had been cutting deeply into the Ford business, it was said, and the lay-off of one day a week was the result.

**Ford Feared Union Campaign.**

Ford had something else to fear, and that was the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Detroit. He was afraid that that convention would take steps to unionize his employees. Subsequent events lead to the conclusion that Ford became panic-stricken and that he is in that condition now.

Ford's publicity department made a terrible blunder when it heralded to the world that the many months' old lay-off was a concession to progress and pictured Ford as a crusader for industrial justice. These fraudulent claims were widely published immediately preceding the American Federation of Labor convention, when it was felt the maximum of advertising value could be obtained.

**Makes Labored Effort to Explain.**

Following exposure by the labor press, Ford spent several hours trying to explain away the matter to a star reporter for a Chicago daily newspaper, which copyrighted and syndicated three articles on the subject. Ford was plainly flabbergasted, as a reading of the three articles plainly shows, and a few days later he declared

to the world that he was going to put a little more money in the pay envelopes of 92,626 of his employees affected by his fraudulent five-day work week.

Now comes the announcement that the Ford plants are shut down, and that, too, in the dead of winter. There is no announcement as to how Ford intends to provision his army while he makes ready to come to grips with his giant enemy, General Motors. It will take a lot of money to feed, clothe and house an army of 92,626 and their dependents, particularly in Detroit, where the cost of living is high and the winters bitterly cold.

Will Ford expect his army to fight on empty bellies, or will he prove to the world that he really has some philanthropic feelings and dig down into his well-known and ample fortune and adequately provision his faithful soldiers and their families?

**Ford Workers in Serious Plight.**

The shut-down of the plants puts the Ford employees in a pathetic situation. They are not skilled mechanics who can leave Detroit and seek employment elsewhere. They have just learned to do some one thing in the manufacture of motor cars. They have been drilled to do that one monotonous operation over and over again, and they are lost if taken away from that particular job.

**INSURANCE BY STATE URGED.**

Recommendation that the State Compensation Fund be given a statewide monopoly in writing workmen's compensation insurance features the annual report of the Industrial Accident Commission, just filed with Governor Friend W. Richardson.

An impasse has been reached in compensation legislation, says the report, and the only hope for progress lies in an exclusive State fund which will "turn downward the present upward trend of compensation insurance rates, and at the same time, by reason of the elimination of the waste that is characteristic of the competitive insurance selling system, produce such additional revenue as may be needed to provide substantial additional benefits to both employer and employee."

The report goes on to say:

"The accomplishments of the fund during the twelve years of its existence have been such as to inspire the absolute confidence of the insuring public. The fund has more than justified its existence. Despite its restriction to a competitive field, it has been more than self-supporting.

"It has written insurance at competitive rates and has returned to its policyholders refunds that have, for several years, averaged 30 per cent of the premiums originally paid. These refunds aggregate over \$11,000,000. The fund has paid into the accident prevention fund a total of \$928,986.50, such payments being in lieu of, and comparable to, tax payments made annually to the State by commercial insurance carriers. In addition it has built up a reserve fund for the possible "rainy day" in excess of \$2,000,000.

"In view of this splendid record, the commission feels that it is entirely reasonable to propose that the fund be stripped of its competitive chains and that it be given a monopoly of workmen's compensation coverage in this State.

**MORE VACATIONS URGED.**

Two vacations a year and a month for each was urged by Dr. Charles B. Piper, medical director of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, in an address to churchmen in New York.

"Men work too hard, eat too much and play too

little. Vigor, happiness and longevity is the natural inheritance of the human race," the physician said.

"Man's expectation of life would be much greater if he weighed 10 pounds less than the average his height and age call for. The heart can not stand up under the steadily increasing pressure of lard on itself, and on the arteries through which it has to pump the blood. The only cure for lard is more exercise, rougher food and more play."

Men will fight for a principle, but women make the best soldiers in the army of the union label.

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Blended to Perfection



**CLOWN**  
CIGARETTES  
A Balanced Blend

Hemlock 6870

The **EASY** Vacuum Electric WASHER  
EASY HOUSEKEEPING SHOP  
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We Service Washers

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BEST SPOT IN BIGGEST BRIGHTTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

**Quality First**

**UNITED STATES LAUNDRY**

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Finest Work on Shirts  
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**The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET**

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments  
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

**THOSE "ECONOMIC LAWS."**

By Gerald Gould,

In the Daily Herald, London, England.

Many people who know perfectly well that they should support the miners' struggle for a living wage, comfort themselves for their failure with a vague appeal to "economic law." I wonder what they mean. I wonder what they think they mean.

"Economic" is a blessed word. It can be used to mean everything, anything or nothing. At the present moment, in the public press, it is used with no meaning at all—and with the pretence that it means everything.

Economic law! What is this law, this something which is supposed to be stronger than human will, stronger than human intelligence, stronger than human comradeship and loyalty and duty! The miners, we are told, are struggling against a "law." They must take lower wages, longer hours, worse conditions, because that is a "law."

But what sort of law is it? It is certainly not a law of nature, like gravitation. It is certainly not a law of man. And it is obviously the very negation, the flat opposite, of the divine laws of justice and kindness.

There is—we are expected to believe—some irresistible, irrefutable, invincible combination of forces which says that the miners must take less than a living wage. The people who condescend to reduce this lunatic contention to specific argument usually say something of the following kind: "You can't carry on an industry at a loss. You can't carry on an industry except for the profit of the shareholders. You can't pay more in wages than the industry will bear. The slump in the coal industry means that it can't be carried on at all unless the workers accept lower wages." And so on.

What a jumble of the false, the partially true and the irrelevant.

These shibboleths and catchwords look very poor and empty when one asks what they mean.

They all fail by the test of intelligent theory. But let us bring them to the conclusive test of fact.

There may have been (I am sure there was not, but let us admit it for the sake of argument)—there may have been some excuse, at the beginning of the miners' struggle, for those who said in ignorance that neither the mining industry nor the whole community could afford, as a matter of money, to meet the miners' simple, moderate demands. There is no such excuse now. For look what, in fact, the community has afforded.

The lockout, at an absurdly moderate computation, has cost £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000). One-twentieth of that would have kept the industry going at the old wages till reorganization had taken place. We are asked to believe that a nation which can and does afford £400,000,000 to starve its bravest citizens can not afford £20,000,000 to keep them in work and food.

It is an insult to our intelligence to ask us to believe it. But it is a further insult to tell us it is law.

**BACK WAGE BILL.**

Ways and means to persuade Congress to raise the wages of certain employees of the Federal Government was discussed Thursday evening at the December meeting of the United States Employees' Association in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building. The members of the organization are working for the passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill, which raises the pay of laborers, janitors, elevator operators and other civil service employees, who are now receiving an average of \$80 a month.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

**TO ORGANIZE CLASS.**

San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1926.

To Members of Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

Realizing the need of good speakers and leaders having a ready knowledge of rules of debate and parliamentary law in our labor organizations, the San Francisco Labor Council has authorized its Educational Committee to form a class in public speaking and parliamentary law, to be conducted by a teacher from the Workers' Education Bureau of the University of California.

Those desiring to become members of such a class are requested to make application to the Educational Committee, at this office, Room 205, Labor Temple, San Francisco, not later than January 15, 1927, giving name and address of the applicant and accompanying the application with the fee of three (\$3.00) dollars.

A series of ten lectures and personal instruction will be given to the members of the class. There will be given one lecture each Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for ten consecutive weeks, in a hall in the Labor Temple, commencing in the latter part of January, the date to be communicated by letter to each member of the class.

If the class proves a success and there appears to be sufficient interest and number of persons willing to continue, it is contemplated afterwards to organize a debating club and literary society as a permanent means of developing speakers and literary talents in the local labor movement.

Hoping that this information will be published to the membership and that a sufficient number of subscribers to the course will be obtained to make this undertaking worth while, we beg to be,

Fraternally,  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
By Paul J. Mohr, Chairman;  
Theodore Johnson, Secretary.

**COUNT YOUR MONEY.**

The money in circulation in the United States today is six times the amount it was in 1879. Divided equally, every man, woman and child would have today \$42.53 cash money in his or her possession, while in 1879 the average amount of cash money for each person amounted to only \$16.92.

On January 1, 1879, the aggregate amount of money in circulation in the country with a popu-

**R. R. CASTLE**

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**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK**

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1926

Assets.....	\$109,430,478.72
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,400,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$557,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**

lation, at that time, of 48,231,000 was \$1,007,047,-483, while on November 1, 1926, it was \$8,438,136,-239, while the estimated population was 115,996,000.

It is estimated that the total wealth of the United States in the period between 1879 and 1926 increased more than eightfold, while the population increased only threefold in the same period.

Where and into whose pockets the biggest volume of this increase in the wealth of the nation went is another story.

Eliminate negligence and indifference and nothing can retard progress of the labor movement behind the banner of the union label.

**BENDER'S****The Family Shoe Store**2412 Mission St., near Twentieth  
Packard Shoes for MenMartha Washington  
Shoes for Women

**NEW A-WASHPROOF OVERALL  
CAN'T BUST 'EM UNION MADE  
RED - BUTTON  
47.1% stronger ~ 41.8% finer than Denim  
WON'T SHRINK!**

## For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazzil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
A. Esndol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3908 Third St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines.....	.997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

**HANG UP THE BABY'S STOCKING.**

By Helen G. Norton.

By the concerted efforts of the family, the youngsters have at last been driven upstairs and into bed. The last drink of water and the last cookie have been administered, the last prayer heard and the last good-night kiss returned. You pause at the top of the stair to issue a general warning as to the horrible fate of any child so unfortunate as to be found awake when Santa Claus comes, and descend to bide your time.

A scout tiptoes creakily upstairs and returns with the information that the enemy has succumbed to sleep. Then stealthily you disperse to bring forth packages—long knotty packages in pink hardware-store paper from the top of the cupboard; rattley packages from under the bed; squeaky packages from between the blankets on the closet shelf; sticky packages from the pantry, until the table is stacked.

The stockings have been hung from the back of the big rocking chair. For alas, you do not possess a fireplace, and if you did, Santa couldn't come down it on account of fire regulations.

You must have an orange to go into the toe of each stocking, but it is hard to get anyone to leave the scene long enough to go out to the pantry and bring them in. Finally they are obtained and the golden balls go plunging down inside the limp black legs, and the feet acquire a bunions appearance. The nuts and hard candy come next—trouble for the wash woman—and you put in a celluloid dog or two just for variety.

In the meantime, father has wound up the duck and Joe has set the big red beetle to skittering around the rug. Mother says "Ssssh! You'll wake those children!"

There is a smothered outbreak of giggles over the jumping monkey. That animal is peculiar—the face is the face of a monkey, but the fur, alas, is the fur of rabbit. But if Santa doesn't worry about heredity, why should you?

Sister ventures a furtive squawk upon one tasseled tin horn; Joe gives the drum a professional rat-ta-tat; Mother says "Ssssh!" for the sixtieth time. Somebody stumbles over the box of tools; the beetle runs amuck of the automobile and turns over, its legs clicking tinnily in the air.

"Mother!"—voice from the upper regions. Dead silence below stair, and various imbecile expressions of horror.

"Mother! What's all that noise?"

Silently we stoop and gather in the offending toys. Breathlessly we try to hush the crackle of paper and the pounding of our hearts. Inch by inch we pull the door shut, fearing every instant that it will creak. It does.

"Mo—ther! I'm coming down!"

"You're not going to do any such thing! You lie right down and cover up before you get all cold. Why, what if Santa Claus should come and find you awake? . . . Now mind me!"

We stand like statues for an age, scarcely daring to breathe, until the danger has passed. Then we hastily stuff the last jimcrack into the knobblety stockings; and for once no one has any slighting remarks to make about people who wear No. 10's. We pile the picture books and the BB gun on the floor and hang a candy cane over each chair-post.

And at length we stand back in a sea of crumpled paper and look upon our work—and call it good.

"The Government should lead in efforts for health, and should secure active, close co-operation of all health agencies in the Union, public and private, so as to get the full benefit that comes from united effort."—Senator Joseph E. Ranswell of Louisiana.

**CHILD LABOR EVIL AWAKENS SOUTH.**

The Progressive Farmer advises cotton growers to abandon their cheap-labor dependence that has brought them an illiterate citizenship and low prices for an unwanted cotton surplus. This Alabama publication says:

"Here is the vicious circle that curses the South:

"We keep our children from school in order to make a surplus of cotton—

"And then this surplus of cotton makes prices so low—

"That then we are so poor we can't spare our children time to go to school—

"And so more cotton makes more ignorance, and more ignorance makes more cotton—and so on ad infinitum."

Privilege has used the farmer for its low-wage and child-labor purpose. This is shown in the campaign for the pending child-labor constitutional amendment. Farmers have been led to believe the proposal would prohibit all child labor in agriculture.

This is untrue. The amendment reads: "The Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

If this amendment is approved by the necessary number of states, Congress will have the power it believed it possessed when it passed two child-labor acts which were set aside by the Supreme Court.

The cotton farmer retained his cheap labor that is now declared by a courageous spokesman of the farmers to be "a curse to the South." The farmer is pauperized and his children work in the fields when they should be in school.

The cotton situation, as depicted by the Progressive Farmer, is another indorsement of organized labor's opposition to low wages and child labor.

Cheap labor affects even those who imagine they profit by this system.

No element in society is immune from its baneful consequences.

**PROBE OF PRISONS SOUGHT.**

An appropriation to finance an inquiry into the activities of the State Board of Prison Directors and conditions in State prisons will be sought when the State Legislature convenes next month, Assemblyman Charles F. Reindollar of Marin County announced today.

Reindollar declared there are "well-founded reports that wealth and influence have been used in granting paroles to certain prisoners."

He said he will introduce a bill in the Legislature for an appropriation of \$2500 for the investigation.

"I am informed," said Reindollar, "that wealth and influence have been used in granting paroles to certain prisoners, while equally worthy applicants have been refused; that secret paroles have been granted and that the general conduct of these

institutions has not been what it should have been, and it is my purpose to go direct to the bottom of things and disclose whatever there may be."

Reindollar, San Rafael attorney, said he understood certain prisoners have been deprived of their credits without any reasons having been assigned; that men have been confined in the dungeons for lengthy terms without apparent good reason; that prisoners have been beaten by guards without adequate excuse—if excuses justify—and that several inmates have been treated in such a manner that it became necessary to send them to the prison hospitals for treatment.

He says men and women who have visited the prisons on legitimate business have been kept waiting for hours outside without excuse.

"That satisfies me," said Will F. Morrish, of Berkeley, president of the Board of Prison Directors, when informed of Reindollar's intention of seeking an investigation fund.

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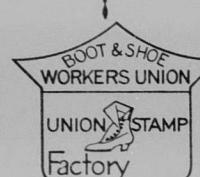
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We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.COLLIS LOVELY  
General PresidentCHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer

# LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

The coming session of the State Legislature will be a welcome change since those that took place after the Hiram W. Johnson regime. The people of the State of California will have another chance for progressive legislation. Already the various boards and commissions are contemplating proposing legislation to carry out many of the policies advocated by organized labor but pigeonholed during the Stephens and Richardson administrations. The latest proposal comes from the State Industrial Accident Commission to give the State Compensation Fund the exclusive field of providing industrial accident insurance. This bodes good for humanitarian and practical legislation in the people's interest. The pendulum is swinging in a new direction and the future is big with promises at Sacramento this winter.

The coming year bears within its bosom great things for San Francisco, if there is a proper spirit of give and take, mutual forbearance, and an earnest get-together-ness. We are to solve many of the great public utility problems that have hung fire for a great many years and that have remained unsolved by reason of the failure on the part of the various groups of citizens coming to any reasonable agreement as to what can and cannot, and what should or should not be attempted on the various questions. Sections of the city are clamoring for extensions of street car lines, and the whole city would like to see definite settlements of our proposals to acquire the Spring Valley and the Market Street Railway. The main requisite, however, for success in any of these directions is the spirit of mutual give-and-take. Unless we acquire such a spirit, we shall fail in each and every instance. For this reason we think this time of the year is appropriate for the cultivation and propagation of this essential element in the public mind. Mutual co-operation and reasonableness must be had, or the coming year will be blank in progressive achievements, like so many of the recent years, in which our problems have only multiplied and none come to a practical solution.

# Employers' Bunkum

Enemies of organized labor are preparing a trap for the working classes of America, which only the combined and unstintedly utilized resources of the organized labor movement will be sufficient to spring, in the opinion of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, who is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

"The bait in this gigantic trap," said President Tobin, "is composed of company unions, employee stock-ownership schemes and a variety of welfare plans, all neatly secured by strings that are held by management.

"Take the company union scheme: The bosses realize the workers are convinced of the efficiency of unionism. All right, they'll give them a union, a place to meet, voice their grievances, 'shoot off their hot air.' The company union is launched. The vice-president of the firm becomes chairman of the meeting; he makes a grand speech and tells of the time when he worked sixteen hours a day for two dollars a week. He calls one of the old employees by his first name, jollies the meeting along and concludes with the dramatic announcement that since the firm's chief interest in life is the welfare of its employees it will, then and there, place \$1000 in the treasury toward starting a sick benefit for the members of the company union. The employment manager leads the cheering and the poor employee bites.

"The bosses are delighted, their labor troubles are on the way to being ended. The men will have their union and the bosses will run it, everyone is satisfied—except those workers who have sense enough to see beyond their noses. Once established, the company union is hard to beat, but it can be beaten and has been; so after all the company union is not the most serious threat against all the progress of legitimate and purposeful organization. Most insidious is the employee-stock-ownership scheme.

"From the boss's viewpoint this plan has much to recommend it, and he will be slow to relinquish his hopes for it. In the first place, he believes that if his employees can be deluded with the notion that they are part owners and that they are on the way to having a voice in management, they will take greater interest in production. Also, he believes that the employee will handle company—plant equipment, etc.—more tenderly, if he feels that it is partly his.

"Those points are plausible until one reflects that no serious charge of ca'canny or sabotage has ever been laid against American labor. The boss does not need protection of that sort.

"The real kernel of the plan, however, is the reduction of the employee to impotence in collective bargaining. If he owns an equity of \$1500 or so in a block of company shares, he cannot strike without loss of a part of his savings; therefore, he is in the company's power in matters of wages, hours and working conditions. Unionism cannot exist if the worker cannot strike. If the employee-stock-ownership scheme is generally applied—and that is the present strategy of big business—organized labor, the one sanctuary to which the exploited worker can turn, will be destroyed. And that is what the boss wants.

"How much wiser is the employee who invests his savings in sound securities of his own choosing or in real estate! Any working man of sense can buy his own securities with the advice of his banker. He has no business investing in speculative stocks under any circumstances. He should buy bonds. Common stock is always speculative, no matter how sound the company may appear. No working man, with his limited income, should put all his eggs in one basket.

"The bunk about giving the worker a chance to become an owner with a voice in management is an insult to a man's intelligence. A statistician has figured that at the present rate of employee-stock selling, two centuries will be required to give workers control of industry. Only a fool can believe that capital will ever deliberately sell any measure of control to labor. The worker has no means of preventing increases in capitalization or stock watering. As Professor Ripley has recently pointed out, this practise is followed constantly by the managements of large corporations against the interest of their stockholders.

"Employee-stock-ownership is a subtle plot to destroy organized labor. No sane observer can doubt that destruction of this laboriously erected bulwark against exploitation of the worker would be followed speedily by return to something approximating the conditions that existed before unionism became an economic force. The employing class, given control over the lives and fortunes of workers, has never failed to abuse this undemocratic and unnatural privilege.

"Workers who esteem their dignity as men will do their own investing, instead of placing themselves at the mercy of employers by nibbling the bait in this great trap now preparing for organized labor."

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

What can students do during their college days for the cause of democracy and social progress? What can they do when college days are over? These questions will be discussed from many points of view at the seventeenth annual Students' Conference to be held in New York City from Tuesday, December 28, to Thursday, December 30, 1926. The discussions at this conference will include some first hand opinions by Professor Jerome Davis and others on the situation in Russia, a symposium on the liberal, the socialist and the communist in America, led by Arthur Garfield Hays, Norman Thomas and Solon De Leon, and a showing of the film of the famous Passaic strike.

"Hands across Tehachapi," says Mayor Rolph, who takes great interest in foreign affairs. "Hands across San Francisco Bay" has not yet been of any interest to the Rolph administration. We are in this instance reminded of the old proverb about the desirability of first cleaning up before our own doors, before attempting to clean up foreign backyards. We have much cleaning up to do right at home, and hardly a San Franciscan knows where the Mayor stands on all our own knotty problems.

Fall and Doheny have been acquitted, before a jury of twelve good men and true, after hearing all the evidence and pleas for and against. Before that greater jury, the American people, however, their innocence is not so well established. From whatever angle the few facts in the case are viewed, there appears to be many a doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. And notwithstanding the verdict, these doubts will remain until perhaps by incontrovertible evidence it be found that Fall will repay the money loaned to him by Doheny, and Doheny in turn renounces all profits coming to him from the oil contracts. The case is not yet settled before the court of public opinion.

## PROSPERITY "SPOTTY."

Our national prosperity has not reached large numbers of workers, according to President Coolidge. In his annual message he informs Congress:

"In the industries the condition of the wage earner has steadily improved. The twelve-hour day is almost entirely unknown. Skilled labor is well compensated. But there are, unfortunately, a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the nation."

"America's much-vaunted prosperity means sheriff's sales for the farmers," said Senator-elect Brookhart, in commenting on the recent closing of nineteen Iowa banks in one week.

"The census value of Iowa lands in 1920 was \$227 per acre," the Senator said. "In 1925 this had declined to \$149 an acre. During the same period nearly all stocks on the Wall Street market advanced. Perhaps railroad stocks alone advanced as much as real estate values decline in Iowa."

"The situation means that Iowa farmers received over \$300,000,000 a year less than they were entitled to receive for their products. The Wall Street boom increased the prices farmers had to pay for what they bought and decreased the price of their products."

## WHO WILL CONTROL POWER TRUST?

Speaking on the control of water and electrical power, Senator George F. Norris says:

"The monopoly of water and electrical power is inevitable. It is coming, no matter what we or anyone else think about it. It will make possible a new world—an industry where much of the drudgery shall be eliminated and a domestic economy that will release women for other tasks and a new leisure."

"It will be the most powerful monopoly ever known and it is just unthinkable that we will allow it to be privately controlled. It should be publicly owned; all stock juggling should be eliminated and all private profit excluded. And the present offers the opportunity to do this thing, if we are alert and courageous."

"One of the forces that is making monopoly inevitable is economy. Interconnection of high-powered trunk lines enables a power system to convert secondary power into primary power. Intercommunication, call it superpower or giant power, increases the power output of stations thus joined. This has been repeatedly shown by engineers appearing before Senate committees. And this the public does not thoroughly understand."

"There is yet time to secure public control of valuable water power sites. That time, with its golden opportunity, will not last forever, though; and when once the private monopoly arrives, it will be too late. We shall have signed away control of our lives and our lives' comfort to a small group of private owners. And make no mistake about it, they will grind us. That is human nature. Give men unchecked power and they abuse it."

## PROTEST NATURALIZATION PLAN.

Protesting to Congress against the proposal to pass legislation at this session at Washington to confer American citizenship upon certain Hindus who were granted naturalization prior to 1923 and whose naturalization certificates are to be cancelled in accordance with a recent Supreme Court decision, the California Joint Immigration Committee has despatched a demand to Senator Hiram W. Johnson, chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, that the contemplated action be not taken.

The members of the joint commission are former Senator James D. Phelan, Attorney-General U. S. Webb, Edward J. Lynch, Past Grand President of the Native Sons, V. S. McClatchy, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Geo. R. Harrison, Master State Grange, and James K. Fisk, State Adjutant of the American Legion.

The committee declares that the proposed legislation will result in reopening the Japanese citizenship situation created in the Hawaiian Islands and that great harm will result.

"Congress cannot afford, in face of the facts, to admit these Japanese to citizenship; and yet to refuse to do so while admitting Hindus under somewhat similar conditions would be an act of discrimination which would be bitterly resented by Japan," the statement declares.

To box or not to box, or rather whether or not to allow boxing in the Civic Auditorium, that is the big burning question before the Mayor and the Supervisors just now. The immaculate hand-shaking done by our worthy Mayor has imbued him with the idea that boxing is gory and would soil the hands of the city government, while some of the city fathers are of a different mind, and would like perhaps to mix a little themselves on the boards of an arena staged in the city's best and roomiest hall suitable for such exhibitions. Like all other questions, there will be more words than blood spilled over this question.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Expediency may be neither one of the three graces nor the seven vices and perhaps this is because it requires a special place of its own in the catalog of good things and bad things. For expediency, so it is said, may be a most excellent asset, while it may be even more of a liability. Evil days, indeed, have fallen upon him who makes his every utterance and performs his every act accordingly as it seems expedient or inexpedient. The conclusion seems inescapable that expediency comes into use as a gauge of human actions almost in exact proportion to the growth of complicating relationships in human society. "I must refrain from saying what I might otherwise say, because it seems inexpedient to say anything at this time, in view of this and that relation," says many a man in public life today.

\* \* \*

When a diplomat desires neither to affirm nor deny a fact or a statement or a rumor, he artfully detours around the whole subject by remarking that it is inexpedient to discuss the matter. Brought down to the least common denominator, what all this means is that if he says one thing he will be in wrong with some one or with some group, while if he says the other thing he will be in wrong somewhere else, and while he might have a heart full of hate, he doesn't dare say so and get in wrong. He needs some one's good-will, or at least his tolerance, and he buys that good-will at the price of truth. Expediency is just another name for deception, either by silence or otherwise, and there isn't much of any other name for it.

\* \* \*

A diplomatic example was had in Washington recently, when it was desired to have the newspapers convey a certain impression. For expediency's sake the diplomats could not be quoted. The newspapers must merely publish an unsupported innuendo—as is commonly done in Europe. Expediency is generally a cloak for cowardice and little else. There is no appetite to face the music, so we have an exhibition of side-stepping. Those who take refuge behind the tinsel cloak of expediency are by no means found only among diplomats. They are to be found in all walks of life. It is all too frequently inexpedient to call a spade a spade. So that homely implement is given a name that leads the befuddled listener to infer that perhaps it is not a spade at all, but is, on the contrary, a glorified spoon uncontaminated by common soil.

\* \* \*

It must be that there wells up every now and then in the breasts of the victims of an engulfing palaver a great craving for a courage that will not conceal convictions, a courage that will give voice to the truth and stand the consequences. It is impossible to read the daily prints and follow the sayings and the silences of public men and avoid the conclusion that expediency is playing a villain's part in what we read and hear each day—and in what we are not allowed to read or hear. Facts, which are the essence of truth in all matters—are concealed and opinions are frozen at birth, for the sake of expediency. Too often it is so. True, there are brave hearts that dare to say what they think and what they know, that dare to protest and raise hell upon occasion. And curiously enough, while they are prepared to pay the price it usually turns out that they reap glory instead. Courage brings its own reward and timidity writes its own entry in the red ink column.

**CAN SAVE MILLION WORKERS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

The cost to industry of handling materials can be cut a billion dollars a year, and a million workers relieved of "back-breaking" labor. Harold V. Coes, Chicago manufacturer, asserts in a report to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The report was presented before the Materials Handling Division at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the society.

**Millions Wasted Annually.**

"Industry is annually spending millions of dollars in payroll for work that could be better, more efficiently, and less expensively done by materials-handling equipment," says Mr. Coes.

"The total annual payroll of American manufacturing, according to the latest census available, was \$14,017,107,000. A survey indicates that the materials-handling labor cost of American industries in this annual payroll was approximately 22 per cent of this amount, or \$3,084,000,000.

"Materials-handling equipment now available in the present state of the art, together with rearrangement of equipment, relocation of stock rooms, proper co-ordination of production with materials-handling equipment systems, and adequate plans for procedure and operation in this co-ordination would reduce this at least to \$2,000,000,000, releasing the recipients of \$1,084,000,000 of payroll from back-breaking, nerve-racking, fatiguing work to be employed in more pleasant, less exhausting places, in other phases of industry, or in industries perhaps not yet born but awaiting the labor to develop them.

**Over Million Men Relieved.**

"If we assume the average annual wage for this class of work at \$1,000, then the labor released would be 1,084,000 workers. Suppose we exercise our imagination and, to be reasonably conservative, assume that to release this labor we must invest its equivalent annual rate for one year in materials-handling equipment, what have we done to the annual American industrial balance sheet?

"We have transferred an annual expense of \$1,084,000,000 from our overhead to our assets, as represented by the \$1,084,000,000 invested in equipment, etc.

"The annual bill for fixed charges and operating expenses would probably not be, on the most conservative basis, over 33 per cent of the initial investment, or \$361,300,000, so our national industrial balance sheet would show overhead reduced from \$3,084,000,000 to \$2,361,300,000, and our capital account increased by \$1,084,000,000.

**Program Not Impossible.**

"The entire investment would probably be paid for out of earnings, i.e., net savings in labor expense, in from four and one-half to five years as an average.

"This is not an impossible program at all. It is simply spot-checking our industrial situation and applying the results obtained from the checking to our national situation."

**SENSE FROM CONGRESS.**

"No law should remain unchanged upon the statute books of the Nation that does not breathe truth from every provision and every line."—Representative James M. Mead of New York.

"Naturally and instinctively we think of patriotism as the highest expression of Americanism. In the great hour of an emergency or national crisis all people of all races and religions are tested by the call to arms and by the service and self-sacrifice on the battlefield, if need be. Anyone familiar with the devotion and heroism of our boys in the recent war must admit that no single race had a monopoly on heroism."—Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York.

**FASCISM IN ACTION.**

Members of the government-controlled Fascist trade unions in Italy must subscribe to a \$2,000,000 loan that Mussolini is attempting to float. Employers are ordered to advance the money to workers, and the amounts are deducted from their wages. This hold-up is fundamentally correct—from the Fascist standpoint. Democracy rests on the theory that governments are instituted to permit men to develop their lives—to protect their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Fascism rests on the theory that the sole purpose of man is to exalt the state. Man has no natural right under Fascism. He lives for the state. Legislatures are puppets, free speech is denied, the press is silenced, strikes are prohibited, military tribunals supersede civil courts, the government bonds they must buy. Mussolini is spectacular but not original. He merely megaphones the cry of Louis of France: "I am the state."

**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor:** What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad plan of co-operation between the shopmen's unions and the management been adopted by other railroads?

A.—The B. & O. plan has been adopted by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads.

Q.—Has organized labor declared against attempts of educational institutions to bar applicants for admission on religious or racial grounds?

A.—The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labor made the following declaration: "It has been stated in the public press that Harvard College contemplates placing a restriction upon admission based on religious and racial grounds, which would lend strength to the all too prevalent forces of racial and religious bigotry and especially to anti-Semitism. The American Federation of Labor expresses its unqualified disapproval of any departure from true liberal tradition, and condemns as utterly un-American any policy which may deny to any racial or religious groups equal opportunities for education and advancement."

Q.—What is the date of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The conventions are held the first Monday in October, except during the years when presidential elections are held, when the convention is held beginning the third Monday of November.

Q.—What is "The Triumph of Labor" panel?

A.—This is a panel in bronze which hangs in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C. It was presented to the American Federation of Labor by the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress. The panel is enclosed in a frame made from oak from the battleship "Victory," Lord Nelson's flagship in the great battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. The panel depicts the triumphal march of labor.

Q.—When will the next convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—It will be held in 1927 in Washington, D. C. The date has not been set.

The disposition to exploit the worker is ever present, but a powerful defense has been rallied about the union label.

The labor movement thrives on the devotion of honest and dutiful men and women of pure and unselfish motives. One may be numbered among these by embracing the principle of the union label.

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**INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.**

At last, after 75 years of waiting, vainly hoping that the white man would recognize his obligation, there is reasonable certainty to believe that the Indians of California will gain justice for the wrongs done them in the failure of the United States Government to ratify the treaties negotiated in 1851 and 1852. In these treaties the Indians ceded their rights of possession to the United States in return for certain goods, land reservations and educational opportunities.

Frederick G. Collett, the executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, Inc., explained the work of the board in its endeavors to gain remedial legislation for the Indians of California. Mr. Collett, who has spent the past 16 years in work among these Indians, is now bending every effort to gain early passage of a bill known as the California Court of Claims Bill, No. H. R. 8036. This bill was framed by the late Congressman John E. Raker, of California, who knew the needs of the Indians of California from a close and sympathetic study. The bill was first introduced in the 66th Congress and re-introduced in the present Congress. According to Mr. Collett, if passed this bill will solve a problem that has long been a blot on the page of California history.

After the Court of Claims Bill was introduced, some delay and confusion resulted for a time, due to the introduction of a bill providing for a direct appropriation. Mrs. Kahn, representative in Congress for California, who introduced the latter bill, soon recognized the futility of her efforts, due to the adverse report rendered by the Secretary of the Interior on her bill. This cleared the way for the passage of the Court of Claims Bill, No. H. R. 8036.

Mr. Collett, in explaining this bill, shows that it provides for the hearing of the Indian claims in the United States Court of Claims, and confers the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States upon both parties, so that a correct interpretation and just settlement of the Indian claims can be had.

Clarence F. Lea, California representative in Congress for the past six years, is also a staunch advocate of the Court of Claims Bill. Mr. Lea, in referring to bills for direct appropriations has stated, "My knowledge of the situation here leads me to believe that the effort to secure any sum reasonably adequate to meet the situation by direct appropriation, is hopeless."

On the other hand, Mr. Lea believes that should the California Court of Claims Bill become the law, "It is probable that the amount eventually recovered would be sufficient to provide for the essential needs, for the lack of which the California Indians now suffer."

The more than 11,000 Indian members of the Indian Board of Co-operation are themselves strongly in favor of the Court of Claims Bill and are opposed to any bill for a direct appropriation, because such bills merely provide for charity and defer and hinder a just settlement. The many years of experience they have had with direct and charitable appropriations have not tended to create confidence in their minds toward this method of settlement. They look upon the direct appropriation as a gift, not always equitably divided. The only legislation thus far enacted for the relief of the California Indians has been in the form of direct appropriations, and the Indians know that some have been favored while many thousands have received absolutely nothing.

The Court of Claims Bill provides just compensation for all of the Indians of California, and interprets the beneficiaries by defining the Indians of California as "All Indians residing in California at the time of the alleged deprivation of the lands and their descendants."

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

First decision of Board of Arbitration operating under new railroad labor act awards an increase of 7½ per cent in wages, or approximately \$15,000,000 a year to 89,000 conductors and trainmen on Eastern railroads, effective December 1st.

Restlessness and strikes among workers in the porcelain and earthenware factories of Nagoya, Japan, reported.

New York State League of Women Voters endorses proposed amendment to penal code giving physicians right to give birth control advice to married women.

Striking cloakmakers of New York City revolt against Communist leadership, which is held responsible for lack of success in big walkout.

Republican National Committeewoman from Iowa warns State may repudiate Republican Party unless demand of Middle West for farm relief legislation is heeded.

Million workers can be relieved of "back-breaking" labor by use of materials-handling equipment, says report presented to American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Albert H. Emery, nationally noted inventor, dies at age of 92; was best known for his designing of machinery for testing purposes.

United Mine Workers' Journal warns union miners against Communist activities of "Greenwich Village coal miners."

Governor Pinchot chides Philadelphians for submitting to "political gang tyranny," unlike their ancestors of 1776.

Unemployed stand in line in Vienna to enlist in Austrian army to gain food and shelter.

Cuba bars landing of Alexandra Kolontai, new Russian ambassador to Mexico, when she arrives in Havana on way to Mexico City.

Conductors and trainmen on Canadian railroads accept offer of wage increase after strike is voted; workers take smaller raise than asked, to avoid walkout.

Second Conference on the Cause and Cure of War held in Washington, D. C.; many women's organizations represented.

Wage dispute between railroads and express workers to be arbitrated under terms of Railway Labor Act.

French labor leaders warn of approaching industrial crisis, declaring severe unemployment menaces French workers.

Five workers killed, eight injured when gunpowder explodes at Du Pont plant, Carney's Point, New Jersey.

Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois dies at 70 after long illness.

Railroads establish new monthly record in net operating income for October, Bureau of Railway Economics reports.

Vote of censure proposed by Labor members on British government for handling of coal strike is defeated in House of Commons, 339-131.

American trade unions stand ready to co-operate with manufacturers to increase efficiency in production, Matthew Woll tells American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Congress opens final session with seating of new members; Senator Walsh of Montana begins drive to unseat Senator Gould of Maine as latter is sworn in.

Pennsylvania railroad fireman leaps from cab to his death when he thinks train on adjoining track and traveling in opposite direction was on same track as his engine.

President William Green of American Federation of Labor declares five-day week is economically sound and is making big gains.

When the day arrives for all workers and their dependents to join whole-heartedly in support of the union label, opposition to organized labor will fade like snow before the sun.

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The Graphic Arts Leaders Exhibit is held in Philadelphia each year under the auspices of the Ward Paper Company. Leading typographers from all sections of the United States and Canada enter printed specimens. Last year William Edwin Rudge, Inc., of New York, was given first place, but this year John Henry Nash of this city won the distinction. Mr. Nash was also third choice last year. The piece de resistance that won him the honor this year was a broadside, accompanied by a four-color process reproduction of a ship from a painting by Geoffrey Holt of this city, which Mr. Nash printed for the American Engraving and Color Plate Company. At the Ad Club luncheon at the Palace Hotel, Wednesday, December 8th, Mr. Nash distributed a broadside, entitled "An Anthology of Effort," which was a gracious acknowledgment of the assistance various persons had given him in producing these prize-winning pieces of printing. The complete exhibit of printed matter, from which this first choice was made, has been on display at the Zellerbach Paper Company's for the past ten days.

"James M. Lynch, former president of the I. T. U., has established a publicity bureau in Indianapolis under the firm name of Lynch, Calkins & Associates. The firm will disseminate news and general information for a group of international unions, which are interested in winning public sympathy and friendship for their programs in behalf of workers."—Southern California Labor Press.

The latest available information as to the number of local unions which has endorsed the referendum proposition submitted by Detroit Typographical Union showed a total of 127. Since that time other endorsements have gone forward, and it seems almost assured that the necessary 150 endorsements required to submit propositions to a referendum vote will be received.

During the past several weeks M. I. Salomon, proprietor of the Majestic Press of this city, has opened a shop in Oakland. Mr. Salomon has conducted the Majestic Press in this city for many years, and will continue his business on this side of the bay; and the plant in Oakland is an entirely new venture. Linotypes, perfecting presses and all equipment necessary for the handling of all classes of work have been installed in the Oakland plant.

J. E. Thompson, for the past year or more manager of the Service Linotype Company at 138 Fourth street, has recently purchased the controlling interest in that business. The machines formerly in the plant have been removed and two of the latest model machines installed.

George E. Moore left the latter part of the week for Sacramento, where he will visit with relatives and seek work in the capital city.

After several months visiting in the Bay section, Louis G. Aller has returned to Seattle and other Northwestern points.

James (Red) Haggerty passed through this city the latter part of the week en route to San Jose, where he will visit with friends.

George (Kid) Woods of Lewiston, Idaho, is visiting old acquaintances in the bay region. Mr. Woods worked on the Morning Call in this city some eighteen years ago and knows most of the oldtimers in the printing craft of the Bay section.

The regular December meeting of No. 21 will be held at the Labor Temple, Sunday, December 19th, and all members are urged to attend the meeting. Several propositions of interest to the entire membership will no doubt be before the body for deliberation.

A fire Wednesday evening and Thursday morning in the building occupied by the Cossitype Company was reported to have materially damaged the plant of the above concern. However,

we are pleased to report that no damage to the plant or equipment was received from either fire or water by the Cossitype Company, and they are operating full capacity as usual. The fire was in the rooms adjoining and above and water damaged the ceiling of their plant, but no damage whatsoever was suffered by this concern.

### DAILY NEWS NOTES.—BY L. L. HEAGNEY.

Wm. Clement asked for an early shift and got it, leaving the 5 o'clock foremanship open. This position gives the foreman a chance to boss himself and an apprentice. The outstanding logical man for the place was and is Harry Ball and virtue was rewarded when he got the appointment. The pressroom gang thereupon presented the new czar with a club with a string attached to it so he could swing it over the heads of rebels as cops do in a tight pinch.

Skipper Clarence Davy was compelled to keep to bed a few days early in the week due to sickness.

Politics are livening up as time for election approaches. Speculation hinges as to who will be the next chairman now that Wm. Hickey refuses to accept another nomination as chairman.

A couple of the boys have been getting famous. Bert Coleman and Eddie Hoefer, office veterans, snared write-ups early in the week because of their long service. The News is carrying thumbnail sketches of "Makers of the Daily News" with pictures. The portraits might have been better, but Bert and Eddie looked no more like burglars than they did veterans.

Was Harvey Bell jealous? Not at all. But he said he wouldn't stand for back page publicity—if he couldn't get on the front page with Aimee he didn't want any.

The bill for liners last month was nigh on to \$40. That is, for replacements. And only ten machines in the office, which led Machinist Leslie to infer that the boys were keeping up their average.

It is understood that Mike Sherman, our ambitious galley boy, has ordered roast suckling pig for his Christmas dinner.

### CHRONICLE NOTES.—BY VICTOR ARO.

J. J. Burns returned to work last Tuesday quite recovered from the operation he underwent recently.

Mining Note.—The "mining men" perused with great gusto the latest dispatch from Grass Valley stating that rapid progress is being made. Average daily cut is about four feet with only some 700 feet to go before dreams come true.

### BROTHERHOOD NATIONAL BANK.

By George D. Brewer.

The Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco will open for the transaction of all kinds of banking business on Saturday, December 18th.

Its location will be at 26 O'Farrell street in The Brotherhood Bank Building, formerly known as the Kohler & Chase Building.

In making its bow to San Francisco this new Brotherhood Bank refers the public to the records made in the seventeen preceding Brotherhood Banks. Their success in the financial field has never been equalled. In six years they have built up total resources of more than one hundred fifty (\$150,000,000) million dollars.

The Brotherhood Banks have proved their ability to excel in the banking business. They endeavor to render better service to their patrons and in every way make their patronage profitable to them.

To organized labor the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco would call attention to the records established elsewhere. In Portland, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and other points the organized labor movement and these labor banks are co-operating one hundred per cent. The banks have used union labor exclusively where labor has been performed. Union carpenters, bricklay-

ers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, etc., in construction work. Printed matter always carries the union label. Janitors and bank employees carry union cards.

Brotherhood Banks have been scrupulously fair to organized labor. The bank here feels justified in soliciting union labor's undivided support and patronage. It will ever remain fair to the principles of the American labor movement and will never be a party to any movement that aims at the destruction or injury of the organized workers.

The Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco, it is expected, will soon become the strongest on the Pacific Coast. It is hoped that opening day will be the largest in the history of Brotherhood Banks.

If all of the union men and the unions of San Francisco would be as fair to this bank as the bank has been with them the opening day's deposits would reach substantially over the million mark.

Join the throngs that will visit this bank on opening day, Saturday, December 18th. Become a depositor with a banking institution upon which labor may forever depend.

A few fools are needed in every community to furnish fun for the workers, but the crying need at the present time is not for persons of the flouting kind. The man with ideas is urgently desired. Originality, confidence and courage are the qualities which keep the world steadily rolling up hill.

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**BANK OPENS SATURDAY, 18TH.**

The Brotherhood National Bank, located on O'Farrell street, near Market, will open its doors to the public Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Henry E. Cass, president of the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco, says: "The Brotherhood's aim in entering the banking field in San Francisco is to further the interests of finance through progressive methods, yet abiding at all times by what constitutes accepted rules of banking. It is our desire to carry out the Brotherhood program toward the banking public, which has met with such phenomenal success in other cities where Brotherhood banks are now established.

"While the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco is a part of the nation-wide Brotherhood financial structure, which forms its background, its identity in San Francisco will be purely local. It will operate under a national charter subject to the regulations and supervisions of both the national department and the federal reserve system. Its board of directors is composed of representative business, professional and railroad men. The men elected to membership on this board together with the financial representatives of the Brotherhood system will maintain the interests of the city before them to assist in every practical way for the advancement and betterment of city endeavor so that we may become firmly established in its industrial development, thus becoming permanently established in its financial structure.

"The popularity with which Brotherhood banks have been accepted in various cities has been due to their broad policy of service, courtesy and the encouragement of thrift. We believe that in furthering the habit of thrift we will assist in the financial advancement of those who work for a livelihood—because in encouraging thrift we are assisting in the fundamental to success and achievement. With the acquirement of the habit of thrift the goal of financial independence can be realized. To this end systematic thrift or Assured Thrift accounts will be operated in our savings department, which accounts will not only inspire savings along a systematic method but will also combine the purpose of insurance protection.

"Included in our banking service will be excellent facilities to properly handle all credit requirements. A constructive yet conservative credit policy will be perpetuated—a policy which will provide for consideration, first of all, for our depositors' funds, which to us are sacred, that they be afforded the greatest protection through diversified credit and investment. To the investing public a complete service will be maintained with associated Brotherhood institutions and principal Eastern markets.

"To summarize our policy, it can be stated to the banking public of this great city that it will feel a pronounced warmth in the atmosphere of courtesy extended by the trained officers and employees of our personnel. No matter what may be the walk of life of anyone entering our bank lobby he will receive the warmest courtesy and consideration unpartialed or influenced by their needs or particular position in the business or social world."

There is a picture of a farmer holding a cow while two lawyers milk her. It is useless to say another word, for that picture says all the better than we could. It hardly ever pays to carry your difficulties into court. You may win the case and have that satisfaction, but the lawyers will get the milk.

One of the sins of our time is a cheap cynicism, men who ought to know better see no good in the poor and treat them as if they were incapable of even being or doing good. This same attitude exists in some modern capitalists who regard the men who work for them as incapable of attaining success in life.



**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL****Synopsis of Minutes of December 11, 1926.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Printing Pressmen's Union, for Allen Wright, as an additional delegate. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From District Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, of California, endorsing agreements of Locals 432 and 410. From Stanford University, inclosing copies of program of the popular medical lectures to be given at the Stanford University Medical School on alternate Fridays, beginning January 14, 1927.

**Request Complied With**—From Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copies of resolutions which were adopted at its last convention held in Detroit, relative to the conditions in the ship building plants of this country and calling the attention of the President, Congress and Senate to said conditions and requesting that all contracts calling for the expenditures of public money by city, county, state or the federal governments have a clause stipulating the employment of American citizens to prevent the exploitation and competition of low-priced foreign labor.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended endorsement of the agreements of Retail Shoe Clerks and Retail Clerks, subject to the approval of the international union. Recommended in view of the fact that the last two meetings of December fall on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, that no meetings be held, and should matters of importance arise in the interim that the Executive Committee be authorized to handle any such matter, the members of the Executive Committee to be notified individually. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Longshore Lumbermen—Business picking up. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have considered a resolution requiring men at the trade to work night work, and went on record as being opposed to any such method of working; requested the Council to protest the matter when it comes before the Supervisors for action. Bakers No. 24—Making progress in reorganizing Torino Bakery; purchased 100 tickets for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. Cooks—Thanked the chapel of the Daily News for assistance in organizing a restaurant on Ninth street. Tailors—Donated \$10 to striking Textile Workers; \$10 to the Ladies' Garment Workers of New York; present officers were elected for the ensuing term. Teamsters—Business good; are assisting the Bus Drivers of Oakland. Upholsterers—Are still carrying on against Deringer Bros. and Universal, Kroehler Companies. Barbers—Donated to striking Garment Workers of New York; requested a demand for the union card when visiting barber shops.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Delegate Noriega reported that all arrangements for the showing of the motion picture of the Passaic textile strike were completed.

Brother J. B. Dale, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council on general conditions throughout the State.

**New Business**—Moved to endorse the request

of Electrical Workers relative to night work; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$630.50. **Expenses**—\$179.95.

Council adjourned at 9 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.**

The five-day week is on the way. True, it will be stubbornly fought—as every other shorter work-day movement has been fought.

It was but yesterday that the eight-hour movement was launched and the cry went up that it would wreck industry. The organized labor movement, of course, led the way. It went on strike, suffered and sacrificed, but in the end it demonstrated the economic value of the shorter day, and tens of thousands who never carried a union card or never turned their hand to assist are enjoying the eight-hour day. It is generally accepted because employers became educated to it.

So it will be with the five-day week.

A minority group in the movement will launch the "attack"; they will suffer and sacrifice; many will lose their jobs—and some their lives, but when enough people have become educated to it, tens of thousands of unorganized people will enjoy the five-day week and never know how they got it.—"Typo-Jim," Colorado Union Advocate.

**POWER BRINGS RESPECT.**

The farm bloc in Congress is being treated with respect. No longer is it the receiving end for taunts and insults that it is "undermining our government."

Since the memory of man runneth not, we have had legislative blocs, but many of these were unnoticed. They were formed by bankers and business men.

At the last session of Congress, when the farm bloc began to develop, angry protests at this un-American procedure were heard.

But the farm bloc opponents are silent.

The reason is plain. This group has grown in

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriera & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

power and discipline. It knows what it wants, and announces if it fails there will be no tax reductions for the wealthy.

Weakness brings ridicule and misrepresentation.

Power, backed by intelligence and determination, brings respect.

Might does not make right, but might makes it possible to secure justice.

Organized workers can testify to this truth.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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**VICTIM TO POLITICIANS' WRATH.**  
(By International Labor News Service.)

Newspaper editors in Philadelphia have learned in the last few days that no foolishness will be tolerated from them while William S. Vare is waging his fight to hold a seat in the United States Senate. Vare's claims are being contested by William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, following the uncovering of far-reaching election frauds in Philadelphia, where the Vare gang is in control.

A shake-up of earthquake proportions on the Public Ledger, owned by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, in which six editors and writers were "fired" in the space of twenty-four hours, is convincing evidence that the Philadelphia boss means what he says.

**Ledger Shake-Up Causes Sensation.**

Frequent as are such events with the Public Ledger—and few newspapers can equal its record—no previous shake-up has been of quite such proportions as the present one, or caused such a profound sensation in Philadelphia. Vare gangdom is on the warpath and its mailed fist is falling with paralyzing effect among editors and writers who dare to express opposition to it, or refuse to jump at the crack of its whip.

The Public Ledger throughout the primary campaign last spring was consistently against Vare. Its editorials and news columns rang with denunciation of the Philadelphia boss, and called upon the electorate to defeat him at the polls.

**Paper Neutral During Campaign.**

In the fall campaign, however, when Vare was running as a candidate again Wilson in the midst of an upheaval of popular sentiment against primary slush fund expenditures in his behalf, which are admitted to have been almost \$900,000, the Public Ledger assumed a neutral attitude. When the paper did not openly favor him, it at least was not against him.

When Senator Norris, of Nebraska, came to Philadelphia, and in a scathing speech of two hours at the Academy of Music, arraigned gang rule in Philadelphia, and denounced the slush fund scandal, the Public Ledger gave the event about three inches of space in the news columns. Senator Norris' speech was the outstanding event of the campaign in Philadelphia.

**Ledger Suddenly Changes Attitude.**

About ten days before the election, however, the Public Ledger suddenly appeared with an editorial denouncing Vare and his candidacy, and saying that he "should be defeated" in the election. The editorial said the Public Ledger had opposed him in the primary, and was still against him. It did not call upon the voters in so many words to vote for Wilson, but since he was the only opponent of Vare, there was no other choice for the voters.

This editorial caused amazement in Philadelphia and consternation in the Public Ledger offices. Curtis is credited with having dictated the editorial.

Manifestly "political assurances," which are said to have been previously vouchsafed by persons at the top, were broken.

**Trouble Breaks in Vare's Absence.**

Vare went to Florida, where he remained for a week. Meanwhile, investigators began to uncover vote stealing in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Record, which had supported Wilson, was causing a panic in gang circles by its exposures of fraud. Vare evidently saw trouble accumulating for himself, and started for home. The gang was crediting part of the trouble to the Public Ledger editorial.

Curtis is only distantly associated with running the Public Ledger. He leaves this task to others. He has been consistently against Vare all the time. From the instant the editorial appeared, however, pressure from directly within was brought to bear

on David E. Smiley, editor-in-chief of the three Curtis newspapers in Philadelphia, to "soft pedal." There was an overwhelming desire to pacify "the boss."

When Bill approached, Smiley heard from the managers again. In particular, a complimentary story on his arrival was wanted, possibly to mollify him a bit and take the edge off the trouble that was in sight.

**Reporter Makes "Bad Break."**

The reporter who went to the station, and had evidently taken the editorial seriously, blundered into writing a somewhat ungracious story about Bill, and said that he came in "unheralded" and without a "reception committee," instead of considering his chauffeur to be a big reception committee. Next day Bill "saw red." For a man with a newly acquired "senatorial dignity" to come in "unheralded" and without a "reception committee" was unthinkable! Wrath like that of Jupiter descended upon the paper.

Managers ran to Smiley again, but Smiley was adamant. Then they succeeded in getting his resignation, and he left at once for a vacation until December 1st, when the resignation would take effect.

Morris Lee, supervising managing editor of the three Curtis papers, wanted to be loyal to Smiley, so he sent down his resignation, too. Word came back that if he felt that way about it, to take his hat and coat and get out now.

**Five Others Follow Lee.**

Merritt Bond, managing editor, was away on a vacation, but news percolated through the building that he was "fired" too. Then George Nox McCain, special writer and identified with Philadelphia newspapers for 35 years, went through the door, followed by an editorial writer, who didn't love Bill, and the reporter who went to the station to see Bill arrive. Robert D. Towne, religious editor and said to be anti-Vare, was also discharged.

Meanwhile, Bill was paying his respects to people who broke "political promises," and making a fine rough-house in general. Word went to him that everybody in the "works" had been fired for "not obeying orders," but he didn't let up for days.

When Bill is written about these days, it is in unctuous terms of "Your Royal Majesty." And woe be unto him who writes that Bill may not sit for six years among the great and mighty!

**MORE DEADLY THAN WAR.**

Industry is more deadly than war, and a new impetus must be given the safety movement, declared speakers at the tenth annual State Industrial Safety Congress, called by the New York State Department of Labor.

"If General Sherman were living today he would have to revise his estimate of war," said Secretary of Labor Davis.

"During our 19 months' participation in the World War 53,300 American soldiers were killed or died of wounds, but during that same period 132,000 persons were killed at home in the performance of their daily duties. Accidents, a majority of which could have been avoided, killed more than two and one-half times as many of our citizens as were killed by the engines of war on the battlefields of Europe.

"Is it not a burning disgrace that the richest country in the world, a country whose wealth totals the unprecedented figure of \$400,000,000,000, should pay so little attention to so great, so mon-

strous, an evil? Is it not worth our while to see if we can not prevent this enormous loss of life and happiness by starting a movement whose aim shall be the conservation of life in industrial plants?"

James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner, said that at the end of more than a quarter of a century of increasing efforts to prevent accidents in industry, the accident total in this state the past year was of such proportions as to be "a challenge to the safety movement."

Employers' representatives agreed that a dependence on law has proven a failure, and that the educational feature of this campaign must be intensified.

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## Brief Items of Interest

Final preparations have all been made for the opening tomorrow morning of the Brotherhood National Bank at 26 O'Farrell street as one of a chain of labor banking institutions throughout the country. Officers of the local branch are Henry E. Cass, president; L. L. Sanford, J. H. Stapp, B. E. Crayne, W. H. Tressler and L. R. Arnold, vice-presidents; E. B. Ansley, vice-president and cashier; George O. Barnhart, chairman of the board.

A purchase of 100 tickets to the illustrated lecture featuring the strike of the textile workers in Passaic, New Jersey, was recently made by the Bakers' Union No. 24 at a meeting held in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

Barber shops in San Francisco and the peninsula district will be open Christmas morning from 8 to 12, it was announced today by Secretary Roe Baker of Barbers' Union No. 148. This will be the first time in the history of the union shops that they will be open on Christmas morning regulating strictly under union conditions.

A sanitation law to govern the California barber trade has been drafted by representatives of the journeymen barbers, the employers and barber schools. The bill, which will be presented at the next session of the Legislature, was drawn under the advice of Attorney Albert Rosenshine, former speaker of the State House of Representatives. The constant influx of undesirable barbers, the outcasts of other states, has created a real menace to the craft in this State, according to Roe H. Baker, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 148. The law that is sought in California closely follows the uniform bill that has been proposed in other states. Its provisions are, by its terms, to be enforced by a commission appointed by the Governor. Both a physical examination for applicants to the barber trade and strict shop regulations are included. One of the protective sections re-

quires a clean towel for each customer. The measure is said to be necessary not only to maintain the standards of the craft, but to properly safeguard the health of the public at large.

San Francisco Labor Council has complied with request from Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor enclosing copies of resolutions which were adopted at its last convention held in Detroit, relative to the conditions in the shipbuilding plants of this country, and calling the attention of the President, Congress and Senate to said conditions and requesting that all contracts calling for the expenditures of public money, be it City, County, State, or the Federal Government, have a clause stipulating the employment of American citizens, to prevent the exploitation and competition of low-priced foreign labor.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Council has recommended endorsement of the agreements of Retail Shoe Clerks and Retail Clerks, subject to the approval of the International Union. In view of the fact that the last two meetings of December fall on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, committee recommended that no meetings be held, and should matters of importance arise in the interim that the Executive Committee be authorized to handle any such matter, the members of the Executive Committee to be notified individually. The Council concurred in the said recommendation.

The Benefit for Textile Workers of Passaic, held at the California Hall last Thursday evening, was a success in every way. The hall was packed and the sale of tickets will bring in a substantial sum for the relief of children and wives of the strikers, estimated to bring in about six hundred dollars for that purpose, after paying the expenses and collecting checks for outstanding tickets sold to San Francisco unions. The entertain-

ment was first class, and Frankel's Orchestra rendered a fine musical program and accompaniment during the entire evening from 8 to 11 o'clock. The seven-reel film was interesting and pictured excellently the first period of the Passaic strike drama.

### LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

With The Union Labor Life Insurance Company making rapid headway in its preparations for entry into the insurance business, the power and influence of existing insurance companies was dramatically shown this week during the meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York City. President Matthew Woll, of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, attended this meeting, representing labor's new enterprise.

It was shown in this meeting that the invested assets behind the life insurance policies of the United States total \$12,850,000,000 and that this figure increases at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 per year. That this invested wealth has an actual or potential power in industry and over employment is clear, but its clearness is emphasized by the fact that of the total there is an investment of at least \$5,000,000,000 in real estate mortgages.

President Woll called particular attention to these figures as one of many demonstrations of the wisdom of labor in organizing its own insurance company and thus accumulating its own strength under its own control.

Work on the part of the actuaries is going forward steadily and with all possible rapidity. The task of launching a new insurance company is filled with detail and difficult work. Perhaps more than other business, it is pointed out, life insurance is subject to a multitude of laws, all of which must be complied with to the letter. Policies must be perfect and there must be the greatest possible efficiency in every direction. Much of the present work is in the direction of developing the highest degree of economy, so that the company may operate to the best advantage of its policyholders.

Meanwhile stock sales continue to reflect the desire of a great many to take advantage of the closing days of the stock sale in order to be sure of participation in the enterprise.

### DEATHS LAID TO CONTRACTOR.

C. H. Sawyer, chief of the City Bureau of Architecture, Wednesday stated that the collapse of the wall at the new Relief House project Friday night was the result of "negligence" on the part of the contractor. An agreement had been made, Sawyer said, to build up scaffolding from the ground on the plastering work, but the contractor failed to carry out this plan. Instead, hooks were fastened to the top of the wall, and the structure was so weakened that it collapsed and killed two men.

The union man who considers those who disagree with him "a fool," proves his personal mental weakness, and his antagonizing and insulting actions serve to injure his cause. Converts cannot be made by abusive language, nor neither can they be made by imputing wrong motives to others. The "holier than thou" man bears watching.

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